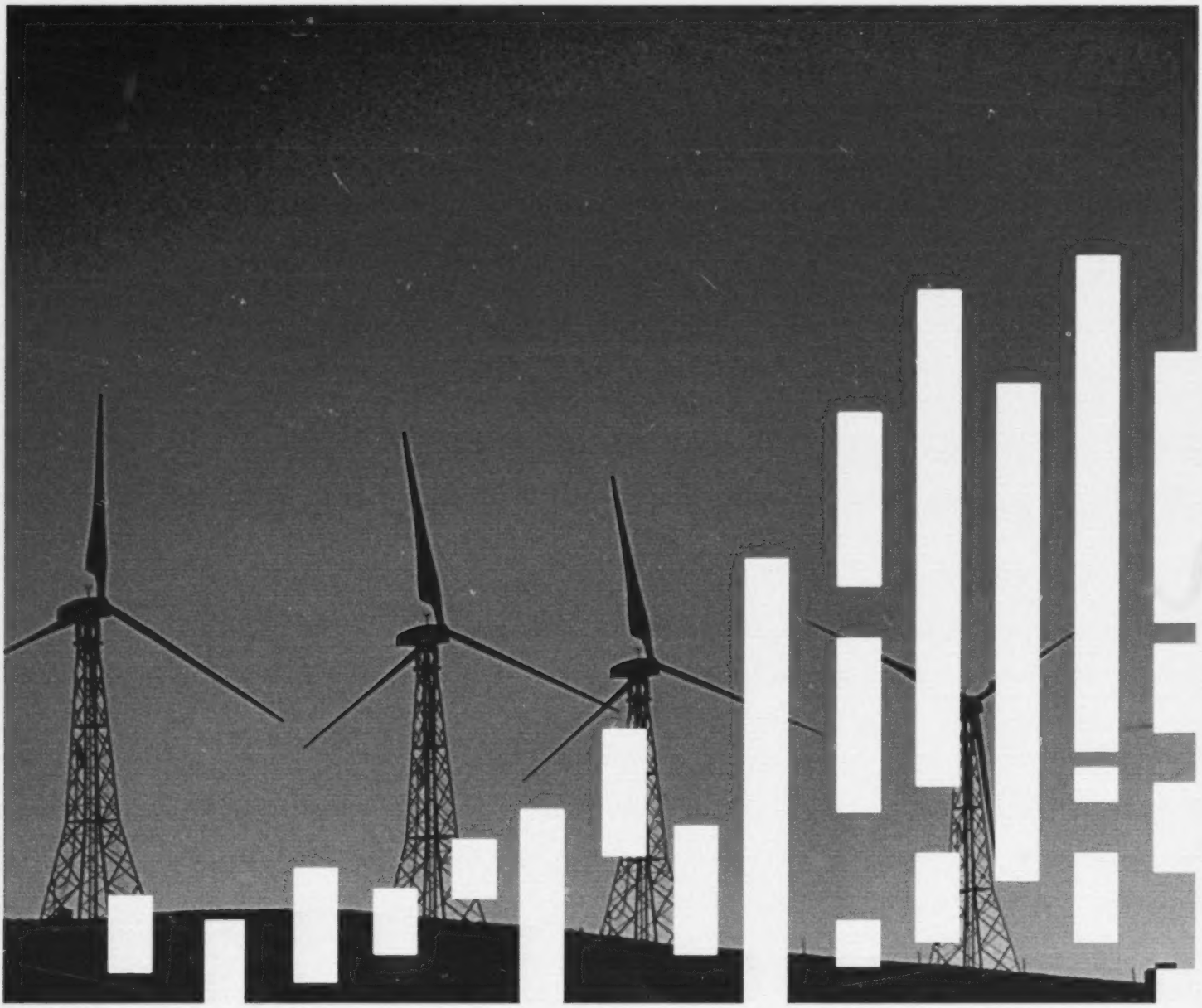


2016 Annual Alberta

Labour Market Review

Employment . **Unemployment** . Economic Regions

Migration . Indigenous People . **Industries**

Occupations . **Education** . Demographics

Alberta Government

Employment

Alberta had the second lowest employment growth rate in the country

In 2016, employment in Alberta was 37,300 lower than in 2015. The province's total employment fell to 2,263,800 in 2016, a 1.6% decrease from the level in 2015. Alberta had the second lowest annual growth rate of employment, better than Prince Edward Island, at -2.3% in 2016 (See Figure 1). Nationally, employment in Canada rose 0.7% in 2016.

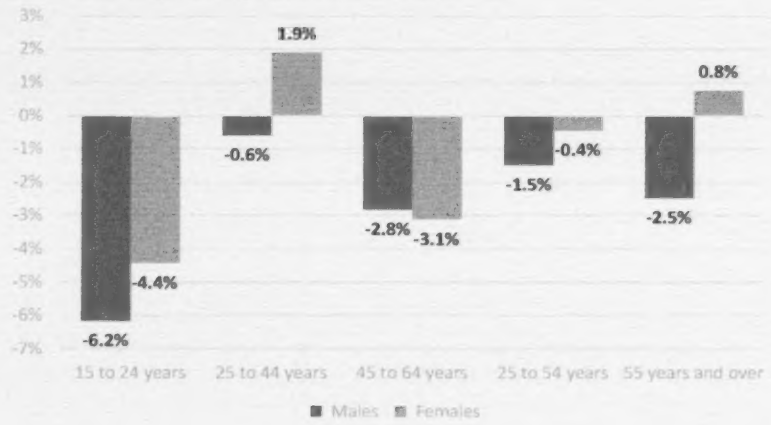
Employment for men in Alberta fell by 2.3% or 29,000, and for women, it fell by 0.8% or 8,500 in 2016. The per cent change in employment for those women aged 25 to 44 years old was markedly higher than all other groups (See Figure 2).

In 2016, full time employment in Alberta decreased by 68,800 or 3.6% and part-time employment increased by 31,500 or 8.1%. Albertans aged 15 to 24 saw a decrease in full-time employment of 18,900 or 9.6%, and an increase in part-time employment of 1,800 or 1.5%.

Figure 1
Provincial and National Employment, 2016

Province	Employment	Change from 2015	Per cent change
Alberta	2,263,800	-37,300	-1.6%
Canada	18,079,900	133,300	0.7%
Newfoundland and Labrador	232,600	-3,600	-1.5%
Prince Edward Island	71,500	-1,700	-2.3%
Nova Scotia	446,200	-1,900	-0.4%
New Brunswick	351,500	-300	-0.1%
Quebec	4,133,100	36,100	0.9%
Ontario	6,999,600	76,400	1.1%
Manitoba	633,600	-2,600	-0.4%
Saskatchewan	568,500	-5,200	-0.9%
British Columbia	2,379,500	73,300	3.2%

Figure 2
Per Cent Change in Employment, 2015-2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Employment rate in Alberta was the highest in Canada

Employment in Alberta fell after three consecutive years of growth (See Figure 3). Annual average employment grew by 26,500 in 2015 and fell by 37,300 in 2016 (See Figure 4).

The employment rates for women and men in Alberta were 61.5% and 71.6% respectively, the highest among all provinces in 2016. The national employment rate was 57.5% for women and 64.9% for men.

In 2016, Alberta's employment rate of 66.6% continued to be the highest among all provinces. The Canadian employment rate was 61.1%. Alberta's rate of 66.6% was 2.0 percentage points lower than the year before, and the lowest rate in the last five years (See Figure 5).

Figure 3
Alberta Annual Average Employment, 2012-2016

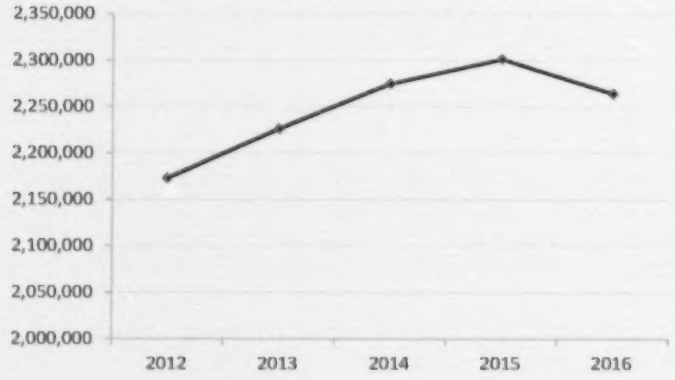
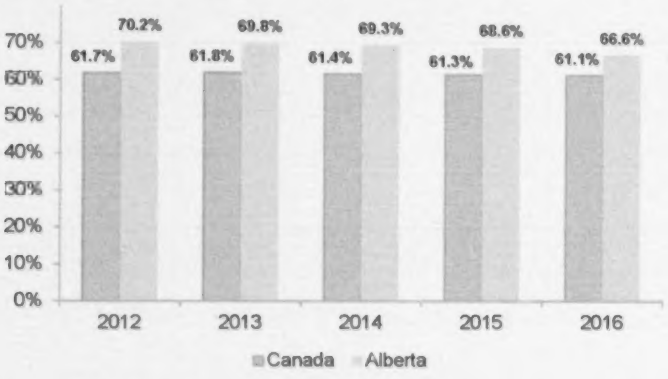


Figure 4
Alberta Annual Average Growth in Employment, 2012-2016

Figure 5
Alberta and Canada Employment Rates, 2012-2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Unemployment

Alberta had the sixth lowest unemployment rate in the country

Alberta's unemployment rate rose 2.1 percentage points to 8.1%, from 6.0% in 2016 (See Figure 6). This was the sixth lowest among the 10 provinces (See Figure 7). The unemployment rate for Alberta men increased to 8.9% from 6.4% in 2015, while the unemployment rate for Alberta women increased to 7.3% from 5.6% in 2015.

The number of unemployed people in Alberta increased by 52,800 between 2015 and 2016. Unemployment for women increased by 19,700 and for men, increased by 33,000 in 2016, compared to the year before.

The unemployment rate for Alberta youth increased from 10.7% to 13.1% in 2016, the fourth lowest among all provinces. In 2016, Alberta's female youth unemployment rate of 11.8% was lower than the male youth rate at 14.2%.

Figure 6
Alberta and Canada Unemployment Rates, 2012-2016

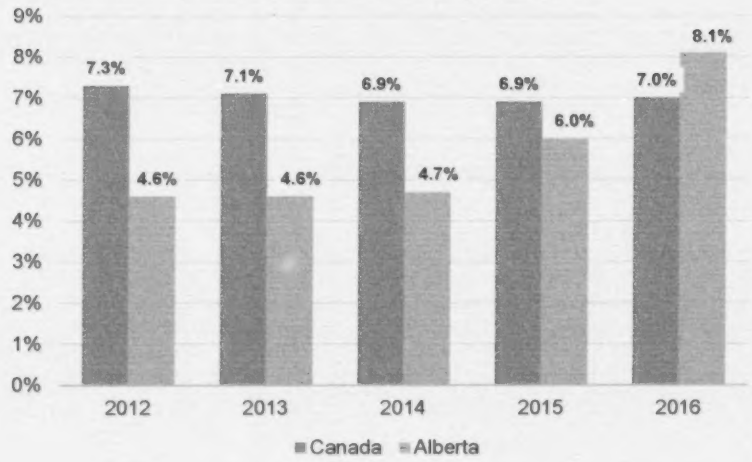
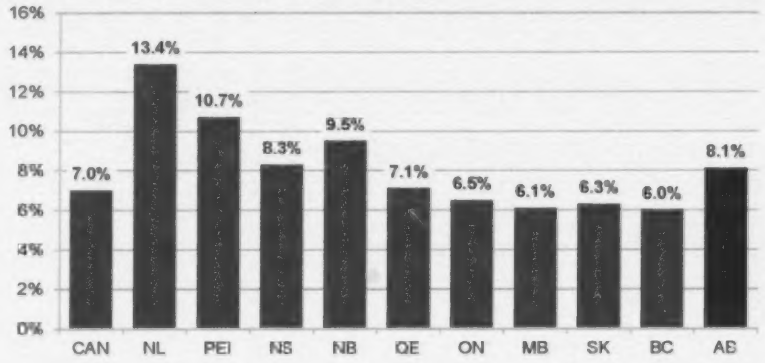


Figure 7
Provincial and National Unemployment Rates, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Economic Regions

The unemployment rate rose in all seven economic regions

The unemployment rate rose in Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River economic region by 1.0 percentage point, the lowest increase of the seven regions (See Figure 8). Total employment fell in all regions.

At 6.9%, the unemployment rate in the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat; and Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River regions were the lowest among the seven regions in 2016 (See Figure 9). The Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region had the highest unemployment rate at 9.3%, followed by the Calgary region at 9.2%. In 2016, the unemployment rate increased the most in the Camrose-Drumheller region, by 3.3 percentage points (See Figure 9).

Figure 8
Edmonton, Red Deer, Calgary Economic Regions, Unemployment Rates in 2012-2016

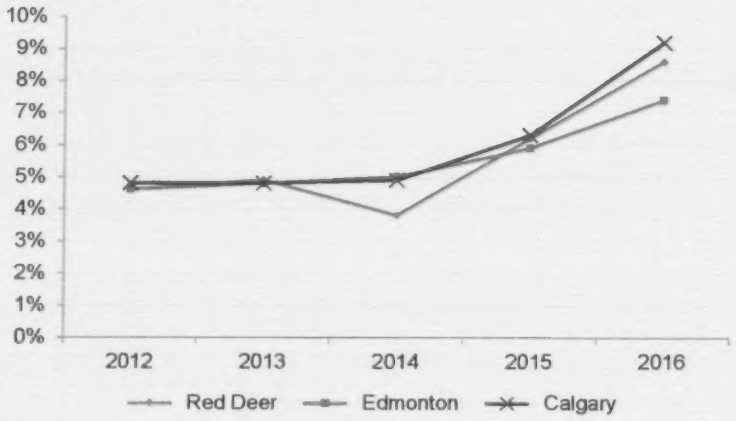
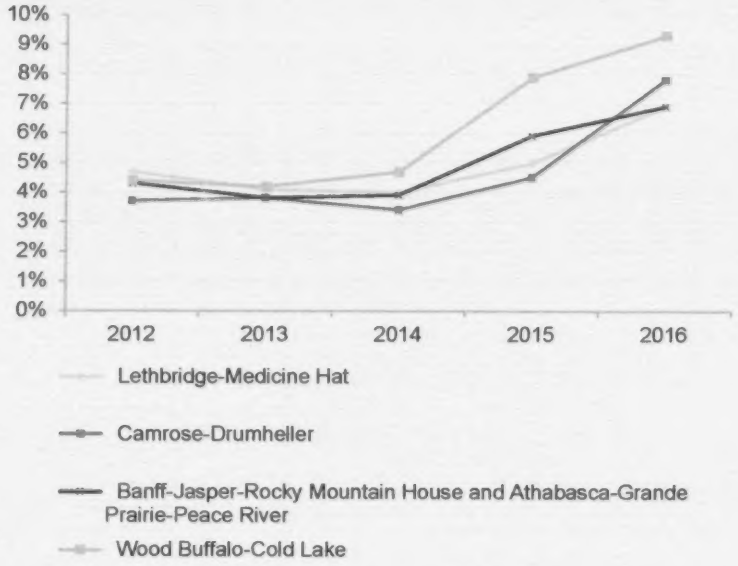


Figure 9
Economic Regions for the Rest of Alberta, Unemployment Rates in 2012-2016



Source: Statistics Canada; Labour Force Survey

Migration

In-migration to Alberta outnumbered out-migration

In 2015, Alberta saw a fall in the number of interprovincial in-migrants, temporary foreign workers and a rise in the number of landed immigrants compared to the year before. The net interprovincial migration to Alberta from other provinces was 12,945 in 2015 (See Figure 10).

The number of immigrants who landed in Alberta in 2015 was 4,680 higher than the year before (See Figure 11). In 2015 there were 12,945 net provincial migrants and 47,217 landed immigrants. In 2016, there were 10,393 temporary foreign workers who came to Alberta.

Figure 10
Alberta Interprovincial Migration, 2012-2015

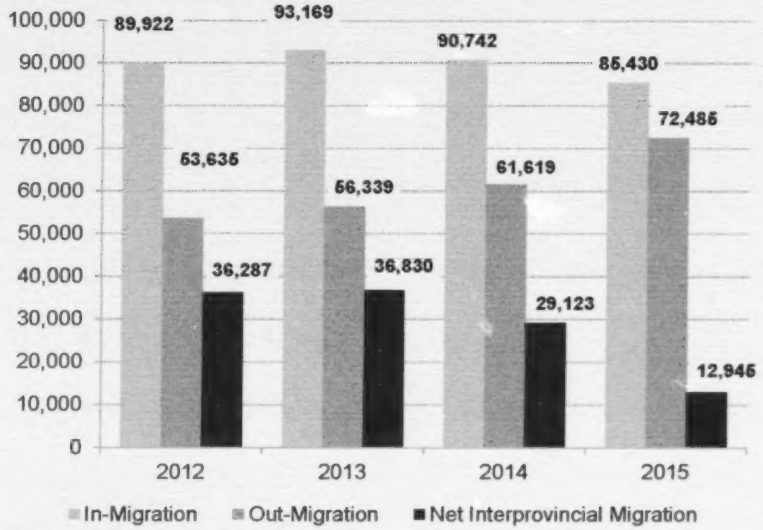
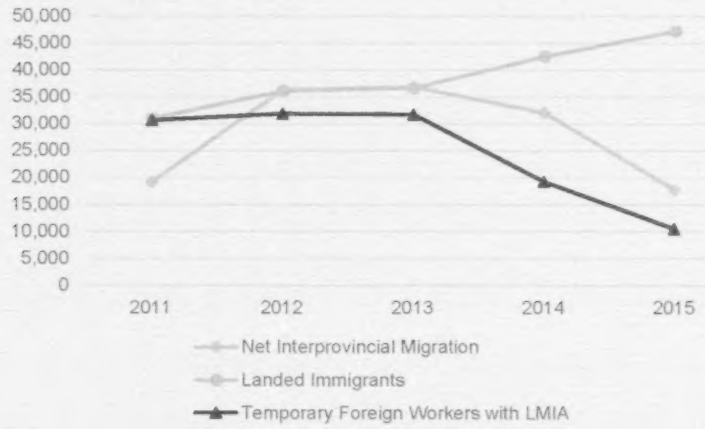


Figure 11
Alberta Landed Immigrants, Net Interprovincial Migrants and Temporary Foreign Workers, 2011-2015



Source: Statistics Canada; Citizenship and Immigration Canada
LMIA denotes Labour Market Impact Assessment

Indigenous People

Alberta's Indigenous People living off-reserve had the second highest employment rate in the country

In 2016, the employment rate for Alberta Indigenous People living off-reserve was 60.6%, the second highest employment rate of all off-reserve Indigenous People among the 10 provinces, after British Columbia at 61.7%. The average employment rate for Indigenous People living off-reserve in Canada was 56.5% in 2016.

Employment for off-reserve Indigenous People in Alberta increased by 2.4% or 2,300 in 2016. This was the fourth largest increase among the 10 provinces.

More than 75.3% of all employed off-reserve Indigenous People worked in three economic regions in Alberta: 59.8% in Calgary and Edmonton, and 15.4% in the Banff, Jasper, Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca, Grande Prairie, Peace River region (See Figure 12).

Between 2015 and 2016, the Calgary region saw the largest employment gains in Alberta for Indigenous people living off-reserve at 2,200 (See Figure 13).

Approximately 39.5% of Indigenous People living off-reserve in Alberta were employed in three industries in 2016: Construction, 15.9%; Retail Trade, 11.9%; and Health Care and Social Assistance, 11.7%.

Figure 12
Alberta Indigenous People Living Off-Reserve, Employment by Economic Region, 2016

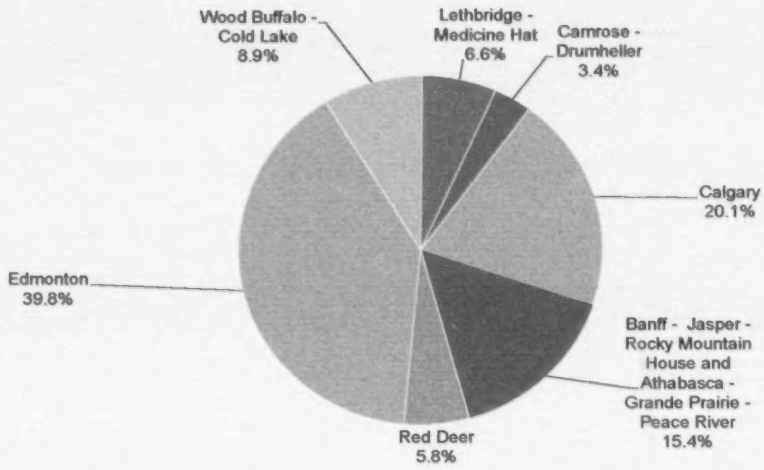
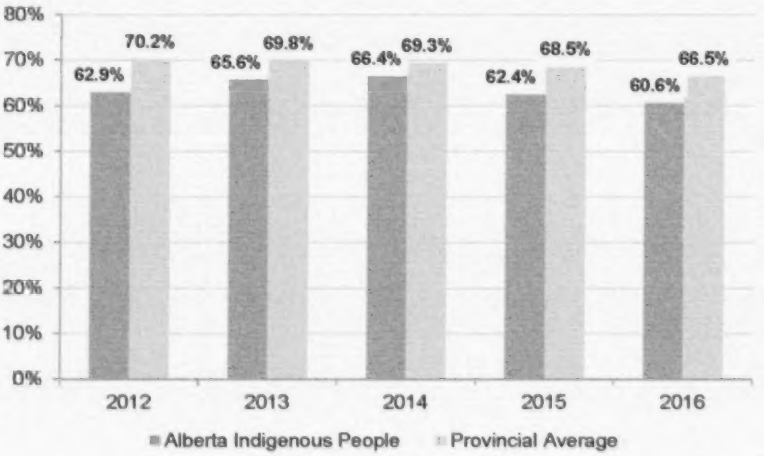

Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake 8.9%
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat 6.6%
Camrose - Drumheller 3.4%
Calgary 20.1%
Edmonton 39.8%
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River 15.4%
Red Deer 5.8%

Figure 13
Alberta Indigenous People Living Off-Reserve, Employment Rates, 2012-2016



Source: Statistics Canada; Labour Force Survey

Industries

Retail Trade Industry had the largest gain in employment

The Retail Trade industry had the largest increase in employment in 2016, rising by 17,100. Educational Services had the second largest employment increase of 11,500, Employment in the Professional, Scientific and Technical Services industry rose by 6,100 (See Figure 14).

The three Industries with the largest decreases were: Manufacturing, down 24,400; Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction, down 19,500; and Agriculture, down 12,000

The three industries with the lowest unemployment rate in 2016 were: Health Care and Social Assistance, 1.3%; Educational Services, 2.3%; and Public Administration, 2.3%.

Figure 14
Alberta Labour Force Statistics by Industry, 2016

Industry Group	2016 Employment	Change From 2015	Unemployment Rate
Health Care and Social Assistance	269,400	5,300	1.3%
Construction	251,900	-8,000	9.1%
Retail Trade	246,400	17,100	5.7%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	179,300	6,100	4.5%
Educational Services	149,500	11,500	2.3%
Accommodation and Food Services	144,400	-9,100	6.1%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	135,800	-19,500	9.9%
Transportation and Warehousing	131,800	-7,500	5.9%
Other Services[4]	122,400	4,900	4.5%
Manufacturing	115,500	-24,400	8.6%
Public Administration	97,100	2,700	2.3%
Wholesale Trade	83,700	-5,800	6.3%
Business, Building and Other Support Services	79,500	-2,800	8.0%
Information, Culture and Recreation	76,300	1,400	7.1%
Finance and Insurance	68,700	2,800	4.2%
Agriculture	50,800	-12,000	*
Real Estate and Leasing	37,400	-200	5.6%
Utilities	19,800	-400	*
Forestry and Logging with Support Activities	4,000	400	*

[4]This sector comprises establishments not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.
**Insufficient Data*

Source: Statistics Canada; Labour Force Survey

Occupations

Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion occupations had the largest employment gain

In 2016, employment rose for five of the 10 occupational groups in Alberta. Social science, education, government service, and religion occupations had the largest increase at 17,600, followed by Sales and service occupations with an increase of 10,600 (See Figure 15).

The five occupational groups with decline in employment in 2016 were: Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations, down 30,900; Management, down 21,900, Natural and applied sciences and related occupations, down 12,900, Unique to primary industry[5], down 12,000; and Unique to processing, manufacturing, and utilities, down 5,600.

Five occupational groups had unemployment rates below 6.0%: Management occupations, at 2.2%; Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services, 2.2%; Business, finance and administration occupations, at 4.8%; Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport, at 4.8%; and Natural and applied sciences and related occupations, at 5.8%

Figure 15
Alberta Labour Force Statistics by Occupation, 2016

Occupations	2016 Employment	Change from 2015	Unemployment Rate
Management	204,100	-21,900	2.2%
Business, finance and administration	368,600	6,200	4.8%
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	178,500	-12,900	5.8%
Health	164,400	3,700	*
Education, law and social, community and government services	236,500	17,600	2.2%
Art, culture, recreation and sport	51,900	7,700	4.8%
Sales and service	512,000	10,600	6.1%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	408,000	-30,900	9.2%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	74,400	-12,000	10.9%
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	65,400	-5,600	8.5%

**Insufficient data*
[5] Some examples of occupations included in this group are: nursery greenhouse workers, landscaping and ground maintenance labourers, underground production and development miners, chain saw and skidder operators, farmers and farm managers, logging and forestry labourers, and fishing vessel deckhands.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Education

The proportion of Alberta's labour force with diplomas or degrees continues to rise

The proportion of Alberta's labour force who have attained a diploma, certificate or degree as highest level of education went up from 87.3% in 2012 to 89.8% in 2016 (See Figure 16).

Between 2012 and 2016, those in Alberta's labour force who had attained a high school diploma as highest level of education increased by 0.8% or 4,500. This group comprised just under a quarter or 22.4% of Alberta's labour force in 2016.

Those in Alberta's labour force who had attained a post-secondary certificate, trade certificate, or diploma as their highest level of education rose by 64,100 or by 8.2% between 2012 and 2016. In 2016, this group made up 34.5% of Alberta's labour force. Alberta's labour force that had some post-secondary and a high school diploma as the highest level of education fell by 12,400 or 9.1% over the 2012 to 2016 period. This group made up 6.0% of the Alberta labour force in 2012, and by 2016, it was 5.0%.

In 2016, 27.9% of Alberta's labour force had a bachelor's or graduate degree as highest level of education, which is higher than in 2012 at 22.8%. Among those with a bachelor's or graduate degree, 49.9% were women in 2012.In 2016, women made up 51.9% of Alberta's labour force with a bachelor's degree or a graduate degree.

Figure 16
Alberta Labour Force Educational Attainment Trends, 2012-2016

Educational Level	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
No degree, certificate or diploma	12.7%	12.0%	11.7%	11.4%	10.2%
High school diploma	24.0%	24.1%	23.7%	23.1%	22.4%
High school diploma, with some post-secondary	6.0%	6.1%	5.6%	4.9%	5.0%
Trade certificate	14.4%	14.5%	13.4%	12.9%	13.2%
College diploma	17.7%	17.5%	17.6%	17.9%	18.6%
Certificate or diploma below bachelor's degree	2.4%	2.0%	2.4%	3.0%	2.7%
Bachelor's degree	16.4%	17.2%	18.0%	18.9%	20.0%
Graduate degree	6.4%	6.5%	7.6%	7.8%	7.9%

Source: Statistics Canada; Labour Force Survey

Demographics

Employment rose for Albertans aged 25 to 44

Employment in 2016, compared to 2015, was higher for Albertans aged 25 to 44, which grew by 5,600 or 0.5% (See Figure 17). Employment fell by 1,900 or 2.1% for Albertans 65 years and over. Employment for youth (15 to 24 years of age) decreased by 17,100 or 5.3% in 2016 compared to 2015.

The employment rate for youth 15 to 24 years of age fell 2.5 percentage points in 2016 compared to 2015 (See Figure 18). The Alberta youth employment rate of 58.7% was 3.3 percentage points above the Canadian youth average. Alberta's youth employment rate was the third highest among the 10 provinces, after Saskatchewan's rate of 59.1% and Quebec's 58.8%%.

The employment rate for Albertans aged 25 to 44 was 81.4% in 2016, the fourth highest among the 10 provinces. At 18.3%, Albertans aged 65 years and over had the second highest employment rate among their provincial counterparts, behind Saskatchewan's 18.8%. The national employment rate for the same age group was 13.1% in 2016.

Figure 17
Alberta Employment by Age Groups, 2015-2016

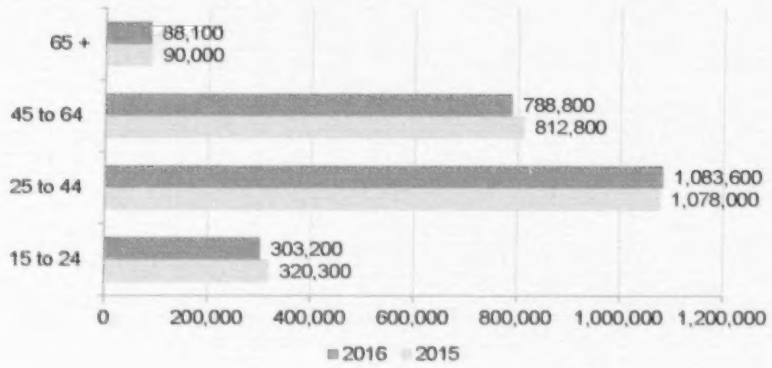
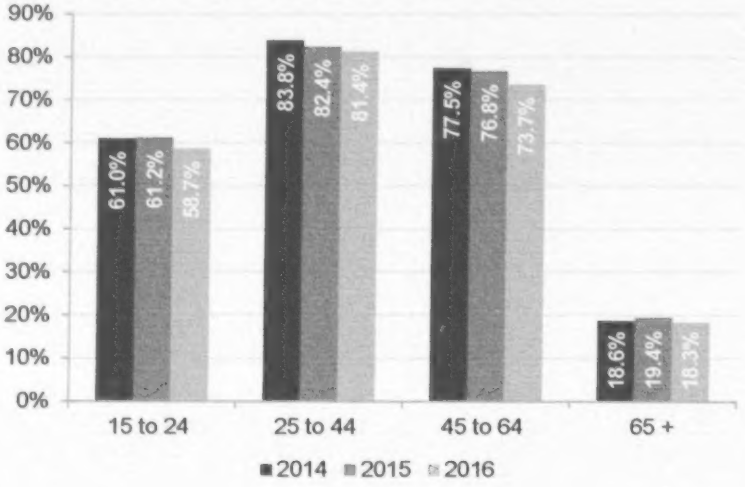


Figure 18
Alberta Employment Rates by Age Groups, 2014-2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

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